

CORRESPONDENCE.

HONOLULU, May 16th, 1892.  
MR. EDITOR:—In to-day's issue of the Commercial Advertiser appeared a notice of a petition from Honolulu, with three hundred and seventy-six signatures, which has been most unfairly reported. Were the matter in question a petition relating to the horse or dog tax, or something of equal importance, it might have passed unquestioned by me; but it is a subject on which certain parties, for years past, have felt themselves aggrieved, and on which they are seeking for redress in the manner pointed out by the Constitution. The subject is one in which you properly take a great interest, viz.: The National School; and the petition is to the effect that a remedy be afforded for several evils, real or fancied, which exist in the present school law. These evils are like other miseries of human life—

"They best can paint them who have felt them most."  
But the Advertiser, or its responsible agent, does not seem to see the matter in that light, and accordingly has presented a picture of its own, in which some of the figures are wonderfully softened down, and others altogether omitted from the scene, and which bears no more resemblance to the original than chalk to cheese.

In the preamble of the petition it is premised that the present school laws are unsound, unsuited to the genius of the people, and inadequate to inculcate and cherish that pure morality among the growing generation which is indispensable to the future welfare of the nation. But the Advertiser gives the version that the laws are a gross cheat, and demoralizing in their tendency, and that they permit partiality in the organization of the schools, etc. Again, it is stated in the preamble of the petition that their (Catholic) school-houses have been built in many places by their schoolmasters supported for twenty years or more by means independent of the Government; but the Advertiser again makes them say that "they have always built their own school-houses and supported their teachers," etc., etc.

Now, Mr. Editor, this is bad enough; it represents the Catholics of this district as basing their demands on premises which are known to themselves as well as others, to be false. But it is not all: In the third item of the petition itself, the Advertiser makes the Catholics ask "that the schools of the different religious sects be separated." He should have added—"wherever practicable." In the fifth item he makes them ask again, "that schools for each religious sect be established in every district."

Now, Mr. Editor, Catholics are not fools any more than their Protestant brethren, and they would not ask twice for the same thing—at any rate, until the impression made by the first asking had a little worn off. The fifth item of the petition was this: "That where a school, Protestant or Catholic, be attended by twenty or more scholars, it shall be entitled to a pro-rata share of the School Fund." Can anything be more different than the Advertiser's report? Or can any demand be more fair and reasonable?

I am far from wishing to impute dishonest motives to the reporter of the Advertiser, but the gentleman is said to be Chairman of the Committee on Education; if so, he has the petition in his possession, and should know, nay, must know, its contents, and knowing, it is his duty, on every consideration, to present it to the public as it really exists.

This is an old story; it has been of constant recurrence for years past. Catholics neither wish to indulge in imaginary grievances nor parade their real ones before the public. All that they desire is equal treatment with other religious denominations. If the present misrepresentation had been suffered to pass unnoticed, it might, at no very remote date, have done duty as a capital peg on which to hang an article shewing up their folly and factiousness, and repeating what was reported a year or two since, and perhaps believed by some people, that they were actually better treated, and received more of the public money, than the rest of the community. Y.

MR. EDITOR:—In the last number of the Pacific Commercial Advertiser I observe some editorial strictures on my letter which appeared in last Saturday's Polynesian, in which the editor seeks to justify the article in the Pacific Commercial Advertiser of the previous week, under the title of "Rice vs. Kalo," (and which was generally denominated as indiscreet and injudicious, as tending to discourage rice culture,) on the assumption that natives cannot succeed in growing it equally with foreigners, and says that "Mr. Holstein is no criterion of what a native can produce in the same business," and adds that he believes that "with good management, foreigners can make it pay better than natives, inasmuch as the former can produce it on a much larger scale." Believing as I do that many natives still own lands suitable for rice culture on a large scale, and holding as I do the capacity of natives to learn from the teachings and example of foreigners at a higher estimate than the editor, I am unable to understand why "with good management," a man should fail merely because he may chance to be a native.

The sneer at Mr. Holstein as a "fancy rice grower, with fancy Carolina seed," I shall leave himself to deal with, in full confidence of his capacity to do so effectively, merely remarking, *en passant*, that it is to him alone and to his energy and enterprise in importing "fancy Carolina seed" that we are indebted for the progress already made in a new branch of agriculture, which promises to confer benefits on this kingdom which might not perhaps suffer by a comparison with those resulting from the somewhat eccentric course of the Pacific Commercial Advertiser.

The Editor's intimation that I assume the title of President of the R. H. A. Society without authority, is as disingenuous as I shall prove it to be disingenuous. How that question can bear on the subject under discussion I do not exactly see, but since the Editor has seen fit to resort to personality, I feel reluctantly compelled to state what I stand prepared to prove, that before the publication of that article, Mr. Whitney was personally assured by the highly respectable gentleman who has official custody of the funds of the Society, and also holds its records, that although no annual meeting for the election of officers was held last year, yet that by a law of the Society, which was then pointed out, and read by Mr. Whitney, all the previously elected officers of the Society retain office until the election of their successors; under which law he knows, and knew when he published that article, that all my colleagues and myself hold our, not very lucrative, offices by an indisputable title! Comment on such conduct as this, in a person having control of a public press, would be a work of supererogation.

I am, &c., J. MONTGOMERY.

MR. EDITOR:—In the Polynesian of May 24 "A Publican" inquires if any change has taken place in relation to the retail of wines or spirits. "A Publican" who pays "the enormous exaction of \$1,000," would reasonably know facts that concern only himself, without going to the Editor of the Polynesian to make inquiries if any change has taken place in laws regarding his own particular business. Your correspondent appears to be a very incapable specimen of "A Publican." But your clever "Publican" has been led to this inquiry by the perusal of a very dreadful notice, which said notices might entirely ruin his respectable business and despoil him of "the enjoyment of his dearly-bought privilege" in these "very, very, dull times." Your correspondent, in his trepidation, found that that dreadful notice was "to the effect that they (wines and spirits) can be had as accompaniments to the

luxury of strawberries and cream, at an establishment which does not pretend to be authorized by law to sell them." As the only advertisement regarding strawberries (and which your correspondent has erroneously quoted) that has appeared is over my signature, I am obliged to notice your valuable correspondent, not so much on my own account as on account of the establishment, as your learned correspondent terms it, which is under my charge. The advertisement referred to gives notice that the strawberry season has commenced, and that I should call again on my usual customers, and at the same time extends an invitation to my friends (ladies and gentlemen) to visit the gardens on some pleasant evening, and I would furnish them with strawberries either with milk or wine. I regret that the invitation excludes inevitably "A Publican." If "A Publican" will re-peruse that, to him, so dreadful advertisement, when his brains are unclouded and his eyes clearer, he must find that the advertisement neither states that strawberries and cream are to be accompanied by wines or spirits, nor can he find either the word spirits nor the dreaded verb to sell, in the fearful notice; and neither can he show one instance during my four years residence, nor can he point out one person to whom I ever either sold, or even offered to sell, wines or spirits. If I should sell wines or spirits without a license I would commit an offence against the law; and a public advertisement that I would do so would be such a very foolish way to evade the penalties of law that such an idea could originate in the brain of only a most egregious fool, and would be only equal to the idea that "A Publican" should give notice through the newspapers that on every Sunday the back door of his establishment would be always wide open to receive his guests, when it would be so much wiser to leave the door slightly on the latch without any notice, or that natives are required to demand liquors when not in presence of foreigners. The grounds over which I have charge were bought, cultivated and planted, in a great measure, at the expense of ladies and gentlemen, not only to become useful to the country at large, but to be at the same time a pleasant resort; and if ladies and gentlemen take a long walk to visit the garden, it would be but an act of simple justice to permit them to receive such refreshments as the place could furnish, and when I, induced by inclination and a sense of duty, am willing to extend to them such courtesies as my poor abilities permit me, the remarks of your correspondent sound most sordid and vulgar, the more so as there can be no possible interference with your correspondent's establishment.

Mr. Editor, I regret to have trespassed so much on your space, but shall not again intrude to answer the anonymous scribbles. HOLSTEIN.

MR. EDITOR:—It is amusing and instructive to observe into what paroxysms of excitement the good people of Honolulu periodically fly, when the harbor gets empty, or the foreign mail lags behind, leaving them in that "open to order" condition generally supposed to be most favorable to the designs of an ancient gentleman always on the look out for employees.

The subject matter is of small moment—anything will do for a "great excitement down town," from a gold discovery in Koolau to a dog fight, from the oppressive conduct of a minister in appointing P instead of Q, or the harsh proceedings of the market authority in exorbitant prices from the street vendors of pumpkins. Any of these subjects brought up at the proper time will form matter for most earnest and eloquent debate round that "pillar of our liberties" near the doctor's corner.

Do not think from all this that I have any objection to these periodical frolics; far from that, although I lost four minutes, not yet regained, under the Koolau gold business. I look upon them as signs of health and vigor in the body politic—a lifting of the safety valve in fact, which insures us against greater evils.

I have been led by these lucubrations by the last "great excitement down town" on the banking question, or rather the "supposed to be proposed paper issue measure," for I have not yet found any one who has seen or who knows that any such measure is to be brought before the Legislature now assembled. But assuming that there must be some fire where there has been such a smoke, if you will allow me, as I have not had much of a say round the "pillar," I will state the substance of the banking act advanced in the last House of Representatives, refer to some of the benefits that would probably be derived from the measure if carried out, and also refer to another proposition on banking of a different character that I have heard mooted.

The act then proposed as printed in the newspapers was simple. It proposed to allow the banking company the privilege to issue bank notes for sums of not less than five dollars up to any amount of Government stocks that the bank might deposit in the Treasury. The said notes to be payable in specie, on demand, at the bank, and to be received at the Government offices in payment of Government dues. Each of the notes to have a certificate upon it by the Minister of Finance, to the effect that its value was secured to the taker by deposit of Government stocks in the Treasury. For the advantage of the Government, a stipulation was embodied in the act that the bankers should only draw eight per cent. per annum on the stock pledged. At the rate of interest then and now reigning, assuming that the bank could manage an issue of say \$100,000, this arrangement would effect a saving to the Treasury of \$4,000 a year.

In so far as the community are concerned, I think it will not be denied that such a measure would tend generally to lower the rates of discount and interest, and thereby facilitate many operations, both agricultural and commercial.

And now for the safety of the takers and holders of the notes. I do not see in what way they can suffer loss, unless you contemplate as a contingency, the entire bankruptcy of the Government. Judging from past experience and until the Government debt assumes a much more formidable shape than at present, I think we need not fear but that Government stocks will stand at par. So long as they are at par, even if the bank were to suspend and it was found to have no metallic basis, the holders of the notes at the worst would not lose the interest for the time taken to realize the stocks held in pledge. The certified notes might even still be received in payment of Government dues, until the stocks pledged in the Treasury could be realized. I see no reason why they might not also circulate, at the same time, for their face value, as the New York bank notes now do, based as they would be on security ample to redeem them.

Of course all securities, if forced on the market in times of panic, are liable to depression, but it would be in a great measure in the hands of the holders of the notes to determine whether the pledged securities should be realized at a loss or held over till the panic in a measure subsided.

I have never been able to see that the proposed measure was of the dangerous character alleged by its opponents; in fact I have yet to hear a good reason against it, unless the reasoning of those who object to paper money altogether is considered to be sound, and against that we have the resolution of the Chamber of Commerce, to the effect that a well regulated paper issue would be to our advantage.

It has been suggested, if a paper issue is required

that the Government should take the business into its own hands and issue the notes payable in specie on demand from the Treasury direct, and reap all the benefit that is to be derived from the operation.

To this course I think there are many and grave objections. In the first place, when Government takes to banking it goes out of its legitimate sphere, and like the man on the wrong side of the pavement in a crowded city, will soon come to grief.

An issue of demand notes from the Treasury would not fail to lower the credit of Government, simply from the fact that such an issue was necessary, and a failure to convert the notes on demand during any crisis would ruin our credit for many years to come. That such a failure would be likely to occur even under the best management by the Government few can doubt, and that it would more probably occur under Government management than under that of private individuals whose own fortunes are at stake, is beyond a doubt.

To the adept in banking I dare say what I have said appears crude enough, but like my friends round the "pillar," I have had my say, and in conclusion, will only trouble you further with an extract from the February number of Hunt's Magazine, referring to Mr. Chase's proposed National Banking act, an almost exclusively similar measure to that proposed to our National Legislature.

"Not only will the question of exchange be placed on a proper basis, but all danger from holding bank notes will be obviated. There will be a well-deserved confidence placed in this kind of currency. The losses which have, in times past, been sustained by bill-holders, have been immense, and have fallen mainly on the poorer classes. It has been said that the Government, by careful examination, that the people have suffered to the amount of more than one hundred millions of dollars by broken bank notes, since our present system came into being."

"Under the proposed arrangements there can be no such losses; and after a short time, when the public have become accustomed to this kind of currency, and tested its solvency by their experience, these notes will not only secure a free and universal circulation, but they will be hoarded; that is, laid by for future use, with as much confidence as the specie itself. This will increase the amount of specie that may be deposited in the banks."

Yours, &c., DAVID S. CLOCK.

MR. EDITOR:—I apprehend it may now be assumed as a fixed fact that rice culture on a tolerable extensive scale is established on these islands as one of our permanent and, as I believe, remunerative "institutions;" and therefore it behooves us to examine and ascertain how far and in what direction its benefits and resulting emoluments may be made to ramify and extend amongst the rural population, and through its agency to provide, if practicable, additional branches of suitable and remunerative employment for the many who have not hitherto been profitably occupied.

With this, I trust laudable object in view, I crave permission through your columns to "solicit a share of public patronage" for a branch of industry incident to rice culture, which, as I am informed, has long been, and still is, made a source of considerable revenue in other rice growing countries, viz.: the manufacture of bonnets, hats, mats, etc., from rice straw, from which these indispensable articles are produced of a quality quite superior to all other materials, and which command the highest prices in the markets of the most fashionable countries.

The celebrated Tuscan bonnets are made from wheat straw, the fineness and delicacy of which are produced by sowing the seed very thickly, and which is reaped before the grain matures, in order to secure that toughness and pliancy which are lost when the wheat ripens, the straw then becoming brittle and unfit for use. Fortunately however the sacrifice of the grain is not requisite in the case of rice, inasmuch as I am informed by our pioneer rice growers here that, although rice straw when reaped is very brittle, yet by a few days exposure to the air it becomes very tough. Moreover, it strikes me that a further profitable export might be found in rice straw properly selected and prepared for being plaited into the material for bonnets, etc., and forwarded to other countries.

I have hastily thrown together the above crude suggestions, in the hope that they may elicit more accurate and reliable information from those more conversant with the subject; and if unwilling to appear in print, I shall be happy to be the recipient of their communications, and promise to give the benefit of them to the public. I trust it will not be deemed presumptuous in me to express a hope that ladies of the highest rank may not deem this subject beneath their notice and fostering care, aware as I am of their deep interest in, and exertions for, the benefit and advancement of their people.

I am your obedient servant,  
J. MONTGOMERY,  
President R. H. A. Society.

MARRIED.

At Kalaia, North Kona, April 20, by H. L. Sheldon, Esq., Mr. James M. Whitney, formerly of Maine, U. S., to Miss KAMAHALA.

In Honolulu, on the evening of the 13th inst., at Fort Street Church, E. C. Corbin, Esq., Minister of the Gospel, Jan. 10, 1892, in the presence of Mr. E. O. Hall, Esq., of this place, the youngest daughter of E. O. Hall, Esq., of this place.

In Honolulu, May 14, ARTHUR HARRIS, of Portsmouth, N. H., aged 35 years.

In this city, May 12, HARRIET PATRICK, youngest child of J. R. and Harriet H. Townsend.

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COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY, MAY 16, 1892.  
The steamer J. T. Wright arrived on Monday evening last, 12 days from San Francisco, and by her we have San Francisco dates to April 30th, the day of her sailing, and Eastern telegraph news of the 29th ult. The Yama sailed the same day, and has on board the regular mail.

The Circular of Chas. W. Brooks & Co., published below, gives a full report of the San Francisco market and other important items.

The bark Comet and Kathleen will sail next week for San Francisco.

The J. T. Wright sailed yesterday for Shanghai direct.

In domestic produce we have but few sales to report.

SUGARS—No. 1, in kegs, 8c; mats, 6 1/2c.

MOLASSES—No sales to report.

COFFEE—Sales limited to city trade—held at 30c.

PULU—Small sales at 5c, shipment on producers account.

Most of the small presses on Hawaii have given out and but little may be looked for from that quarter for some time to come, and which is in fact the only pulp district.

Flour—The market well supplied with both foreign and domestic, \$10 @ \$12.

PEANUTS—No sales to report.

LUMBER—No sales to report.

WOOD—No sales to report.

The steamer Kilauea, which has been thoroughly overhauled by competent persons under the supervision of her agents, has again been placed on her regular route, and by the number of passengers last Tuesday, we think she has lost none of her popularity. We hear of some transactions in H. S. N. Co. stock, and that some sales have been made are aware, but not having lived in steamboat countries, we are easily misled.

From Chas. W. Brooks & Co., Circular, dated San Francisco, May 1st, 1892, per steamer J. T. Wright, we quote:

Late receipts Hawaiian produce furnish few sales to report, but in view of recent activity on our Northern coast, with the knowledge that our river trade may shortly be resumed, we look with confidence for much activity in May and June. The following quotations show the present ruling of our market:

PULU—Stocks of Hawaiian, although light, have moved but slowly during the continued inclemency lately prevailing in our market. Best No. 1, 1 1/2c @ 1 3/4c; Medium No. 2, grades, 1 1/4c @ 1 1/2c; Inferior, 1 1/2c @ 1 3/4c. All grades of rice are held with firmness; stocks of this description are comparatively reduced, and shipments higher reported. No. 1, China, 12c @ 13c; Penang, Pinche, 12c @ 13c; Muscat, 12c @ 13c; East Boston Crushed (Circle A) 12c @ 13c; standard, 12c @ 13c. MOLASSES AND SYRUP—Stock moderate; rates unchanged. Molasses inclined to sympathy with recent movement in Eastern. Ordinary, 25c @ 30c; prime grades, 30c @ 35c; Hawaiian Syrup, 40c @ 45c; East Boston Syrup, 50c @ 55c.

COFFEE—The absence of Hawaiian tenders, quotations nominal. Either Tico or Kona would readily command 20c @ 25c. Java, 30c @ 35c; Mocha, 35c @ 40c. RICE—The heavy feeling forecasted in our last issued all descriptions of China to yield under heavy receipts. We however, chronicle some slight reaction noticeable at the close. China No. 1, 1 1/2c @ 1 3/4c; Saigon, released, 1 1/2c @ 1 3/4c; Carolina, in spirit, 1 1/2c @ 1 3/4c. Sales of 3,000 lbs Hawaiian, in sacks, but here, were made at 1 1/2c, and the article meets with general favor among dealers.

PULU—Comparatively quiet, owing to high cost of transportation, which effectively cuts an active demand for exportation, would otherwise exist throughout the interior. Puna, coarse sugar, 8 1/2c @ 9c. Native Hawaiian, coarse and inferior, 7 1/2c @ 8c.

PULU—Stock excessive, comprising the accumulation of the past winter. In the absence of all shipping, rates must be considered nominal at 9c, and sales extremely difficult to effect, except at low rates and upon long credit.

PULU—Large shipments require a concession when placed for export.

OLDS—Sales of every variety have been checked by the ruling depression, consequent on heavy stock of mineral oils. Crude Polar, 45c @ 50c; California, 50c @ 55c; Wagon, 45c @ 50c; No. 1, 25c @ 30c; No. 2, 20c @ 25c; No. 3, 15c @ 20c; No. 4, 10c @ 15c; No. 5, 5c @ 10c; No. 6, 5c @ 10c; No. 7, 5c @ 10c; No. 8, 5c @ 10c; No. 9, 5c @ 10c; No. 10, 5c @ 10c; No. 11, 5c @ 10c; No. 12, 5c @ 10c; No. 13, 5c @ 10c; No. 14, 5c @ 10c; No. 15, 5c @ 10c; No. 16, 5c @ 10c; No. 17, 5c @ 10c; No. 18, 5c @ 10c; No. 19, 5c @ 10c; No. 20, 5c @ 10c; No. 21, 5c @ 10c; No. 22, 5c @ 10c; No. 23, 5c @ 10c; No. 24, 5c @ 10c; No. 25, 5c @ 10c; No. 26, 5c @ 10c; No. 27, 5c @ 10c; No. 28, 5c @ 10c; No. 29, 5c @ 10c; No. 30, 5c @ 10c; No. 31, 5c @ 10c; No. 32, 5c @ 10c; No. 33, 5c @ 10c; No. 34, 5c @ 10c; No. 35, 5c @ 10c; No. 36, 5c @ 10c; No. 37, 5c @ 10c; No. 38, 5c @ 10c; No. 39, 5c @ 10c; No. 40, 5c @ 10c; No. 41, 5c @ 10c; No. 42, 5c @ 10c; No. 43, 5c @ 10c; No. 44, 5c @ 10c; No. 45, 5c @ 10c; No. 46, 5c @ 10c; No. 47, 5c @ 10c; No. 48, 5c @ 10c; No. 49, 5c @ 10c; No. 50, 5c @ 10c; No. 51, 5c @ 10c; No. 52, 5c @ 10c; No. 53, 5c @ 10c; 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